

A BILLION CHICKENS WANTED IN BACK YARDS

The great war has taught us to think and talk in terms of billions. For months we have been talking of two and five billion dollar Liberty loans. Now it is a billion chickens. Uncle Sam has drafted birds to serve for the duration of the war.

"The United States Food Administration," says a high official in that organization, "needs every one who can help raise the poultry required to furnish both meat and eggs to take the place of red meats and fats that must be used to feed the fighting forces of the United States and its allies."

The number of chickens raised annually in the United States is approximately 600,000,000, and the number of eggs produced is about 1,600,000,000. In order to release the

Order Now, Baby Chicks Time Is Money—Delay Means Loss to You

We have in stock now Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Supplies of every description.

Leghorn Hens and Pullets, now laying, \$1.50 each.

Rabbits, Ducks, Geese, etc.

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THE MACNIFF HORTICULTURAL CO
The Largest Poultry Supply, Seed & Plant Salesrooms in the World

52, 54 & 56 Vesey Street
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STRONGER THAN HEN HATCHED.

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Light Brahma Cockerels, 12 each; Light Brahma Hens, 12 each; ANNA (BROWN) 12 each; Newburgh, N. Y.

Cockerels
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.
Sufficient strain direct, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. J. M. CARR, Allentown, N. Y.

30 RHODE ISLAND REDS Hatching Eggs from noted heavy eggs to produce strong, free range raised; large vigorous chicks weighing up to 6 lbs. and 100 up to 11 lbs. Price \$2 per 15 eggs or 100 for \$25. HENRY B. MEIER, Patuxent, New Jersey.

Success Poultry Farm,
PLUSHING, I. I.

Get Good Baby Chicks
at PENN HATCHERY

Big, strong, vigorous—pure bred "farmers" stock—from free-range, farm-grown flocks—the money-making birds for the back yard. The most modern incubator—priced modestly—safe delivery guaranteed.

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THE PENN HATCHERY
in Philadelphia
at 1213 Arch St.

The "A.B.C." of Profitable Poultry

A—See that housing conditions are right.

B—Make sure you feed a good ration.

C—And ALWAYS mix Pratt's Poultry Regulator with the ration.

Note—If you don't neglect "C," we guarantee that you will "see" more eggs—or you get our money back.

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necessary food and meats for our fighting forces in Europe, the chicken crop for 1918 should be more than doubled. We should produce from 1,000,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 fowls and from 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 dozens of eggs. Some job! Let us set a mark, however, that can be reasonably attained with good team work, say a round billion chickens. To accomplish this will require the united efforts of every breeder, hatchery and farmer in the whole United States.

Can we really raise a billion chickens this year? Let us see. In 1910 there were 6,391,000 old farmers in the United States, with an average of 135 acres to the farm. If every farmer would raise on an average 200 chickens during the coming season, we would have something over 1,278,000,000 chickens. There are few farmers who could not maintain 200 chickens next summer without appreciably interfering with other production.

The farmers of the country are best fitted and equipped for poultry raising. On every farm a reasonable number of chickens can be kept at comparatively small expense. The growing youngsters will pick up much of their living and consume hordes of harmful insects. Farm folks are accustomed to chicken raising and need only to expand their present flocks.

In order to harvest a large crop of corn, potatoes or any other product the ground must be prepared and the seed sown in the spring. No amount of work or enthusiasm will bring a crop if applied at any other time. To raise a billion chickens the eggs must be laid, incubated and hatched in the months of March, April and May. The greatest difficulty will be to procure and to hatch the eggs. This, however, can be done as we should secure from 8,000,000,000 to 12,000,000,000 eggs during the hatching season.

Thanks to our great corn crop of last year, we have grain for fattening all the chickens we can produce for market. The United States Department of Agriculture recommends that all male birds not needed for breeding be sold for meat purposes as soon as the breeding season is over. Infertile eggs keep much better, and the weeding out of males will largely prevent the enormous losses usually experienced by a brooder. Besides, feed is saved which would otherwise be needlessly consumed.

A good plan that is followed on some of the most successful poultry farms is to separate the males from the females at eight or ten weeks old. All but the best males are culled very closely and disposed of as broilers. Two-year-old hens and cock birds may be killed and marketed as fowl at the close of the breeding season—Charles J. Flak, vice-president, American Poultry Association, Trenton Junction, N. J.

STARTING A POULTRY BUSINESS IN THE BACK YARD.

I am very much interested in the Sun's poultry articles and have been greatly helped by them. Perhaps my story might help some one else to start a back yard flock, thus saving food for others and also relieving the dwindling family pocketbook.

I lived in New York City all my life, and I know the names of vegetables growing in our garden and had never seen a mother hen and baby chicks when, on February 1, 1912, I saw a R. C. R. I. Red hen and six day old baby chicks I felt that I had to have them, though the price of \$4 seemed outrageous. I will spare the details of which there were many stupidly careless ones, such as giving them a pot of water large enough to have drowned the hen and enough food to last them all day, for we were to be away from home all day. On our return we found only one chick drowned, and the next day one simply lay down and died, probably overfed. Of the remaining four three were cockerels, so in April, feeling that I knew everything to be known, I borrowed a hen and bought a setting of eggs and hatched and reared four pullets and four cockerels. In all I had a hen and five pullets, and we had an average of three eggs a day from October to October, the hen laying her 200 eggs in one year besides rearing her brood. Then feeling that perhaps I did not



"CHAMPION YELLOW JACKET"
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON.

Champion Yellow Jacket is a single comb Buff Orpington, male, and Ray of Sunshine is a female of the same variety, bred and owned by the

know all about chickens, I began studying the different papers and magazines on the subject and attended all the chicken shows in New York City.

As we kept no rooster, we bought baby chicks and eggs each year from the best exhibitors at the shows. In 1914 we had to be away from home for a good part of the year, and on our return I found that the man in charge had secured a customer who was anxious to have very fresh eggs. That gave me the idea of turning my hobby into a small business for pin money. We built a sanitary up to date house, 8 by 16, divided into four pens, with the entire front open, and only in very severe weather do we close it up, and then never entirely. I increased my flock to thirty-five hens, Reds and Leghorns, all good birds. Up to this time all our stock was bought, but in 1916 I began breeding with a R. C. R. I. Red rooster of pure stock with the best of my laying hens and bought Leghorn chicks. I have been very careful about my breeders, and the birds bred not only lay well but are beautiful to look at. Every chick is banded and an accurate record kept of each pen. I raised a few cockerels last year, which are too fine to eat, so these will be sold. I also went into the capon end for home consumption and found it to be very profitable. The chickens occupy a space 15 by 25, though we have the use of a space 20 by 50 in which they run in summer. All winter they are indoors, and scratch for their grain in deep litter and have hoppers for mash, grit, beef scrap, charcoal and oyster shells. We buy every bit of grain they eat, and as we buy the best the cost is high, but the production of eggs is also high and pays well.

The work is easy for any man, woman or child who puts his or her heart into it. Last year in January I had three 100 per cent, hatches of one dozen each, and in consequence had eggs last fall when eggs were scarce and commanding a good price. I get the best price because I feed the purest grain, and only eat all winter have sanitary quarters and never sell an egg over twenty-four hours old.

The cockerels furnish meat, thus saving the buying of other meats not nearly so good or fresh.

This year I have one hatch of chicks three weeks old and expect three more March 3, 5 and 15, and am waiting anxiously for more hens to set.

Get busy, start now with breeding pen preferably or with eggs, and the high cost of living will not be such a bugbear as it has been the past year with most folks.

SUCCESS POULTRY FARM.

Set the freshest eggs possible for good hatching.

CHICKEN POX.

Chicken pox is a disease which is quite common in this section and several noted poultry breeders have recently stated that they had lost thousands of dollars worth of birds from this disease, of which very little is known at the present time. Some writers—Solomon of the Maine Station and Dr. Kaupp have given the symptoms of this trouble, but as far as the writer is aware the true cause of the disease is unknown. It has been proved, however, to be contagious and when the head of the infected bird is rubbed upon another normal head the chicken pox sores can be reproduced after a few days. The disease comes on during damp weather and in advanced cases the sores completely cover the bird's head, which prevents them from being able to eat or drink.

Symptoms—The disease is characterized by small nodules varying in size on the face and comb. Sometimes these nodules are as large as peas. In advanced cases the whole head and adjuncts may become one mass of sores. Sometimes roosters are accompanied by this trouble, or vice versa.

Treatment—If only a few birds are affected with this disease the first caution that should be taken is that of sanitation. The poultry house or houses should be completely cleaned and disinfected with some good germicide. If the birds affected are not high priced birds it is better to kill them than to take the trouble of trying a treatment. If, however, the bird or birds are valuable treatment should be tried. No birds should be sold from the flock. Cleaning of the ears is important. The sores on the head of the affected bird or birds should first be removed of all scabs and bathed in a strong antiseptic, applying iodine, kerosene or carbolic acid. If carbolic acid is used care must be taken that the acid does not run on the uninfected parts. The sulpho-carbolic acid seems to give the best result. Recently it has been suggested that calcium sulphide when given in one grain capsules seems to prevent the other birds from catching the disease and also seems to help in curing the birds already infected. Carbolic acid has been found to be a very good salve to rub upon the sores. Certain vaccines have been used, some of which have given excellent results.—D. E. Warner, Connecticut Agricultural College.

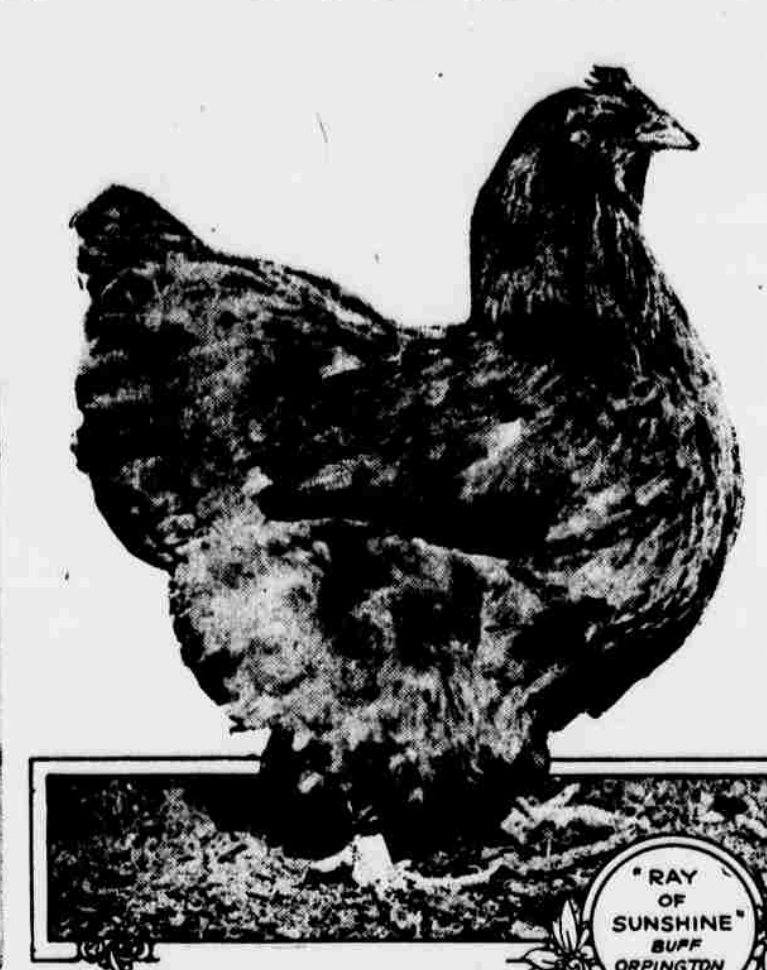
From trapped stock. We sell the best. They fill egg baskets; also the pot. Every customer satisfied.

S. C. W. Leghorns, \$18 per 100
S. C. R. I. Reds, \$20 per 100
R. P. WAGNER, Prop.,
East Northport, L. I.

ABNALL'S 2,000 WEEKLY
Our pens at Storrs Center have been among the leaders for three successive years. Breeding cockerels, A. B. NALL, Wallingford, Conn.

TIFFANY'S SUPERIOR CHICKS—Silver, Buff, Barred, Leghorns, Rocks, Brown and Golden Runner, Buckeyes, ALBANY, N. Y.

ABNALL'S 2,000 WEEKLY
Our pens at Storrs Center have been among the leaders for three successive years. Breeding cockerels, A. B. NALL, Wallingford, Conn.



"RAY OF SUNSHINE"
BUFF ORPINGTON.

Sunshine Poultry Farm. Buff Orpingtons lay well, mature early and grow heavy. It is a handsome bird of great size, strong and vigorous.

Scatter the feed so the weaker hens will have a chance to get at the feed. Otherwise the stronger fowls keep the weaker ones from feeding, which will cause loss. Scattering the feed in litter and making the hens work for it is the most successful plan; the exercise is almost as important as the food.

Soft food should be distributed in several dishes so all may have a chance at it.

Avoid feeding spoiled or tainted meat; it will cause sickness.

CHEAP MEAT FOR EVERYBODY.

By MAUDE MEREDITH.

With the high price of grain and the falling of the great ranges of the Southwest, stock raising is forced down to a low ebb. The price of meats must necessarily go high and yet higher as the supply grows less.

There is one great source of meat supply that is almost entirely neglected, and I am surprised it is so. If a meat raising craze should sweep the country as the back yard garden craze swept it the past spring there would inevitably be some partial failures—nothing in comparison to the gardening failures—but there would be a wonderful addition to the supply of the very best of meats.

There is no better meat on the market than that of the Belgian hare, and every home that has a ten by twenty foot back yard can raise hundreds of pounds of this finest of meat at very little expense.

I have bought six months old registered Belgian hares for \$15 in each of two does and one buck. This gives quite a sufficient start in meat producing at a cost of \$22.50. An ordinary doe will produce four litters a year, of about six to eight. A prolific doe will easily raise five to six litters of fifteen each.

In raising hares the housing must first be attended to. All hares must be raised in hutches. Three good sized packing boxes, three little empty grocery boxes, a little chicken fencing of one-inch mesh, three hooks and hasps, and the material is furnished. The little boxes are for nesting and feed on each side the end, comfortably large enough for the bunny to go in and out. The top should be removable and weighted down with a brick. This one should fit into the back corner of the packing box—about 10 by 12 by 15 inches in a corner.

The packing box for the hutch should be somewhere about three feet or more long, two feet wide and two and a half high, and the front closed with a gate covered with the wire netting. The gate should fit tight and catch with the hook and hasp. The boxes and feed on each side the end, but in winter he certainly does appreciate his cozy sleeping apartment.

Now as to food. I know of nothing more dainty than a Belgian hare, yet he can be kept at very little expense. They are not meat eaters, living entirely on vegetable food. They eat grain. All trimmings from the kitchen, if clean and dry, potato and apple peels, banana skins, cabbage leaves, lettuce, corn husks and ears, bits of dry, clean bread, melon rinds, in fact, every bit of vegetable trimmings, all the lawn cuttings, all weeds from the garden, twice and trimmings of trees. I have never found anything except onions and tomato vines that they will not eat, carrots, clover and alfalfa being their prime favorites. In winter a little timothy, a little alfalfa and now and then a little oats, with always clean, fresh water, and the vegetable trimmings, this is all that is needed.

The buck should be kept in his own hutch. When it is noticed that the doe is carrying her into her nest box a liberal supply of straw or hay should be furnished her in the hutch. She will take it into her nest box in her own way and make her nest. When it is seen that she has pushed everything into the hutch to the door of the nest box it is certain that she has a little family there. If later an odor is perceptible it is likely that there is a little dead baby in the nest. Now needs diplomacy to remove the dead bun. A hare judges entirely by the scent. If you were to put a strange bun into the hutch the mother would take one sniff and instantly kill it by a bite in the back of the neck. If you take it into her nest box in her own way and make her nest, when it is seen that she has pushed everything into the hutch to the door of the nest box it is certain that she has a little family there. If later an odor is perceptible it is likely that there is a little dead baby in the nest. 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